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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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9 January 1985

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POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL

IMPERIALISM, U.S. BLAMED FOR ANTI-SOVIETISM IN IRAN

NC061436 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 67 years ago Vladimir Ilych Lenin, leader of the world's first socialist government, issued an appeal to the Muslim workers in Russia and the East. This appeal stressed that the entire citadel of slavery and serfdom and the entire world of violence and oppression were cracking under the blows of the Russian revolution and that a new world--a world of the workers and the liberated--was arising.

However, just as today, the Soviet Government's internationalist policy became a target for slander. Oppressors of all sorts raised false allegations that the Soviet Union was a threat to the other countries of the world. Such anti-Soviet propaganda was widely disseminated by imperialism and reaction in Iran and in other countries of the East.

This is why Lenin stressed in his appeal that one must not fear Russia and its revolutionary government as the source of enslavement, but the imperialist robbers, those who started the current war among themselves in a bid to divide the world's countries and who have converted those countries into colonies and are plundering them.

The appeal stressed to the Muslim workers in Russia and the East that the treaty on the division of Iran was rescinded and that the Iranians' right to free self-determination should be guaranteed. When the liberation movement against the supremacy of British colonialists and against the monarchy that served the colonialists began to gain momentum in Iran, the Soviet Union rose to support the Iranian nation. Unfortunately, however, the imperialists succeeded, by exploiting anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, in spreading discord among the national liberation movement. All of this enabled the British colonialists to crush their opponents in Iran and to bring the Pahlavi dynasty to power. Until the final moment of its downfall in 1979, this dynasty faithfully served and helped the United States, Britain and the other imperialist governments to exercise their supremacy in Iran.

Great changes have taken place in the world in the 67 years since Lenin issued his appeal to Muslim workers. Following the example of the Soviet people, the peoples of many European, Asian, African and American countries, including a number of Muslim countries, have set foot on the path of socialism.

Almost 6 years ago, the Iranian people were able to overthrow the puppet pro-imperialist regime in their country. A final and definite end was put to the Pahlavi monarchy. The path to independent progress and development opened before Iran. However, parallel with their efforts to reimpose their diktat on Iran, the governments of the United States, Britain and other imperialist countries resorted to economic and military pressure on Iran; also, in the most capitalist of the imperialist countries, the incitement of discord among the national Iranian forces that staged the 11 February revolution is considered to be one of the most important means by which Iran may be brought back under control. By leaning on Iran's big bourgeoisie, feudalists and merchants who are affiliated to Western monopolies, they were able to organize the persecution of the Tudeh Party--a party that, for the more than 40 years since its inception, has struggled against imperialism and its henchmen, and has defended the interests of the Muslim workers of Iran. The imperialists and their henchmen use the persecution of the Tudeh Party to fan the flames of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism and to isolate the Iranian nation from the world's progressive forces. Imperialists fear, more than anything else, the unity of the nations upon which they intend to impose their diktat. This is why they seize the first opportunity to put their policy of divide and rule into motion.

Immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution, Lenin sagaciously foresaw, in his appeal to Muslims in Russia and the East, that the freedom of enslaved and oppressed nations and the united action of all anti-imperialist forces is necessary to the materialization of the holy ideals. This legacy from the leader of the workers throughout the world rings true today, as it did 67 years ago.

CSO: 4640/171

INTERNATIONAL

END TO IRAN-IRAQ WAR NEEDED FOR REGIONAL PEACE, PROGRESS

NC081053 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 7 Dec 84

[Commentary by Igor Sheftunov]

[Excerpts] A few years ago I had the opportunity to visit Iran and Iraq. In both countries I saw how both countries' workers and engineers, assisted by Soviet experts, built industrial units and power generators and how cities and townships started mushrooming around these units. What a source of pleasure it was to see fields which were, until recently, scorched by the sun and uninhabited turning into flourishing areas.

It is when I remember these things that my feelings become so vehement about a meaningless and calamitous war that has been continuing for 5 years along the entire border between Iran and Iraq--a war that was fomented by the imperialists.

Despite all the calamities it has caused, this meaningless war is continuing. Recently President Musavi presented Iran's budget for next year. Next year, like this year, one-third of the budget is to be allocated for continuing the war.

Meanwhile, there are no serious obstacles to the two neighboring countries halting the war. However, KEYHAN newspaper writes in an unprotesting tone that the war should allegedly continue until the downfall of the Iraqi regime. Similar remarks are also being made about the present Iranian regime on the other side of the Shatt al-'Arab.

But isn't it clear that only Iran and Iraq have the right to determine what kind of regime should rule their country? Accepting this [word indistinct] reality and ending this meaningless war are particularly important since both Iran and Iraq, which were semicolonies of imperialist governments in the past, face complicated and serious economic, social, and other unsolved problems. Both countries can only solve these complicated problems successfully under peaceful conditions. If the war continues, these problems will become more complicated and new difficulties will emerge.

Is it necessary to state that the Soviet Union--which is undertaking its immense responsibilities, through constructive activities, to develop a

perfected socialist system, and is concentrating its forces and might for peaceful acts and for consolidating international cooperation based on equality--sincerely wishes that all countries, especially its close neighbors, live in peace and goodneighborliness? A long time ago--4 years ago--the Soviet Union called on the belligerent sides to halt the war. Our country has also put forth countless initiatives and proposals for establishing peace in the Near and Middle East, the Persian Gulf, and the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union has also supported similar initiatives put forth by other countries, especially the Nonaligned Movement.

The U.S. imperialists and their allies, who are trying to obstruct the implementation of these initiatives, are doing their best to fan the flames of the Iran-Iraq war and are using it as a pretext to increase their military forces in southwest Asia, to construct new military bases, to expand former military bases in a bid to deploy nuclear weapons, and to carry out provocative military exercises. All the facts show that the imperialist circles want to reach the point where the Near and Middle East area will become the scene of the use of the most destructive of weapons. It is not accidental that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, soon after the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, requested that the neutron bomb be deployed outside the limits of Europe. His associates immediately elaborated on his intentions and alleged that what Weinberger primarily wanted was to defend this or that U.S. vital interest in the Persian Gulf. BUSINESS WEEK magazine, the organ of the U.S. monopolies, agreed with these remarks and wrote that Washington is prepared to use any means to help U.S. companies to gain access to the oil wealth of the Persian Gulf countries.

Although the U.S. politicians are doing their best to aggravate the situation in the Near and Middle East, the nations in this region, particularly Iran and Iraq, as well as the Soviet Union, are nevertheless vitally interested, first and foremost, in turning this area into an area of peace and of mutually beneficial and constructive cooperation. Halting the Iran-Iraq war is a big and important step toward this end.

CSO: 4640/171

INTERNATIONAL

EL SALVADOR UNDERGROUND RADIO STATION 'VENCEREMOS' PRAISED

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 1 Nov 84 p 3

[Article by A. Larev: "The Voice of Truth Will Not be Stifled"]

[Text] ...Military helicopters, filled with armed soldiers, circle above the ground ready, like vultures, to pounce on their "prey." Punitive subunits were combing the area, weapons at the ready. This is how the operation for destroying the underground partisan radio station "Venceremos" looked.

This was not the first attempt by force of arms to stifle the voice of truth which was exposing the mass murders of peaceful citizens by the Salvadoran pro-American regime and which was helping the population of the country to clearly understand the events taking place in the country. Very likely only the number of cutthroats distinguished this. However, the action was "crowned" with complete failure.

"This is 'Radio Venceremos,' the official voice of the Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front. We are broadcasting from Central America, from Salvador, the signal of freedom, the signal of struggle against repression and imperialism." This is how, twice a day since 10 January 1981, the partisan radio station has begun its broadcasts. Its noble and dangerous activity is very important under the conditions of cruel repression and censorship of the current bloody regime in Salvador. "Venceremos" enjoys great love and popularity among the simple inhabitants of the country, whom, day after day, official propaganda, according to Washington's recipes, tries to stupify, smearing the fighters for the genuine freedom and independence of El Salvador. Thanks to the partisan radio station, these unseemly efforts are having little effect. In the camps of the patriots as well as in the villages and settlements under the control of the Faribundo Marti National Liberation Front, circles of "Venceremos" listeners are enjoying great successes.

"We shall be victorious." This is the translation of the underground radio station's name. After the ignominious failure of the operation to destroy it, "Venceremos" stated to its listeners: "We are continuing our broadcasts for the Salvadoran people and will do so until we begin our broadcasts from the capital of the country--San Salvador."

CSO: 1807/119

INTERNATIONAL

FOUNDING OF LEBANESE CP RECALLED ON 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 10, Oct 84 pp 117-120

[Article by V. N. Matuzov: "Fighting Vanguard of the Lebanese Working People"]

[Text] October 1984 marks 60 years since the founding of the Lebanese Communist Party--the fighting vanguard of the Lebanese working people, and an active participant in the struggle for the fundamental national interests of its people.

Beginning in 1922, Lebanon and Syria were under the French mandate, and the struggle for national independence, along with social tasks, was the most important direction of activity of the Lebanese and Syrian communists.

From 1924 to 1944 the Lebanese communists were part of the Syrian Communist Party. Reflecting the fundamental interests of the masses of people, the communists participated actively in this struggle, which brought them the wide support of the patriotic strata of the population. Operating underground, the party carried on work among the masses, especially during the years of World War II. The organ of the communist party, the newspaper SAUT ASH-SHAAB ("The Voice of the People"), played an important role in mobilizing the public opinion of the country. Calling for condemnation of the aggressive actions of Hitler's Germany, the newspaper opened up a campaign of solidarity with the Soviet Union and all antifascist forces.

The international situation shaped up favorably then for the progressive forces in the Arab countries. The defeat of fascism was approaching, the peoples of the world were impressed by the victorious attack of the Soviet forces. The anticolonial movement in Syria and Lebanon grew. The communists of these countries came out as a progressive political force; they organized mass meetings and demonstrations with antifascist slogans, and protested against the arbitrary rule of the French colonial powers, which resorted to oppression and terrorism to preserve their positions. By their practical activities, the communists proved that they were at the vanguard of the struggle for national independence and social progress, and against colonial oppression.

In January 1944 the SCP divided into two independent parties--the Syrian and the Lebanese. The Lebanese CP Congress enacted the Party Charter, and elected its leadership organs. Farjalla Khelu, outstanding figure of the Arab communist movement, was elected president of the LCP.

The Lebanese Communist Party faced the task of activating the mass movement to secure the independence of Lebanon, restrict the domination of foreign companies in its economy, and end imperialist interference in the internal life of the country. In Syria and Lebanon there began a broad people's struggle to eject the foreign troops from the territory of these states. The January 1946 general strike of the Lebanese working people, who demanded the evacuation of the French and English troops, embraced the entire country. The Lebanese Communist Party did much to organize and carry out this strike. After the discussion of the Lebanese question in the UN Security Council, foreign troops left the territory of Lebanon by 31 December 1946.

In the party's activity during this period, tasks of struggling for national liberation were closely intertwined with problems in the social-economic field, with the struggle to improve the position of the masses of people, and against the arbitrary rule of local bourgeoisie and foreign imperialist companies.

In a report to the Central Committee at the Second Congress of the Lebanese Communist Party (1968) the activity of the Lebanese communists during those years was evaluated as follows: "During this period the party explained that the struggle to consolidate independence not only does not deny but embraces the striving to use every opportunity, every occasion to implement all national reforms--administrative, economic, financial, education and health care--which could put an end to the existing situation in the country, open up new schools in cities and villages, expand the struggle against diseases, eliminate expensiveness, and ensure just distribution of taxes. So we see that during the period when tasks of the national struggle were intertwined with tasks of implementing needed social reforms--this is what separates it from among all the other political forces and organizations which existed at the time--the party set forth its militant program for the next stage."¹

It was during these years that the country's only trade union center was first created--the General Federation of Trade Unions. Thanks to its successful activity, in 1946 working people of the country managed to pass the first Labor Law.

An important field of activity of the LCP in the postwar years was mobilizing the population of the country in the struggle against the involvement of Lebanon in aggressive imperialist plans to create a "Near East Bloc," "Fertile Crescent," the Truman Plan, and so forth.

During the sharply worsened international situation of the "cold war," reactionary pro-imperialist circles increased the repressions against progressive forces. In 1948 the LCP was banned, and the communists were forced to go underground. Under these circumstances the Lebanese and Syrian communist parties again united into a single communist party with a general central leadership. But working underground, the communists of both countries continued to actively struggle for national independence, the interests of the working people, and against the conversion of the Near East into an anti-Soviet bridgehead of imperialism. It was during these years that the class adversary stepped up activity to put together the aggressive Baghdad Pact, involving the Arab countries in it.

But the political situation in the Arab world at this time changed markedly, which greatly complicated realization of the imperialists' designs. In the early 1950s, the antimonarchy revolution in Egypt challenged the corrupt royal regime and forced the English to withdraw their troops from Egypt. The dictatorial regime in Syria was also overthrown. These events gave new impetus to the Arab national-liberation movement. In Lebanon there were demonstrations condemning the imperialist plans to create aggressive blocs, and the attempts of some pro-West circles to bend Lebanon to these plans. Despite the rulers' ban, there was a mighty student demonstration in Beirut in 1954. The rulers used arms against it. The reaction to this was large protest strikes by the working people, and mass demonstrations in upper educational institutions and schools.

An important role in the struggle against the Baghdad Pact in Lebanon was played by the movement of the proponents of peace, a union of patriotic powers brought together in the "National Congress of Political Parties and Organizations." It included, along with the Lebanese Communist Party, the Progressive Socialist Party, the Movement of Arab Nationalists, the Baas Party, and others. Under pressure from the people, the Lebanese rulers declined to join the pact. And in the Arab world, except for the mercenary regime of Nuri Said in Iraq, not a single government would enter into the open transaction with imperialism.

The national-liberation movement in the Arab world reached a still larger scale after Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal Company and the unleashing of the three-pronged English-French-Israeli aggression against it at the urging of the United States. But, despite the opposition of the masses, the Lebanese government, falling under the diktat of the United States, announced the assumption of the Eisenhower Doctrine, which meant joining the anticommunist course of American imperialism.

There began a new stage in the struggle of the Lebanese people. The anti-populist policies of the Lebanese rulers aroused great indignation among the people. The communist party again stirred the masses to repulse the pro-imperialist policies of the government. The protest movement included prominent social and political figures of the country, and religious circles. Under these conditions the communist party expanded its collaboration with all those who came from patriotic and anti-imperialist positions in the overall struggle against reaction and its policies. Despite repressive measures on the part of the rulers, conditions came about which were realistic for the creation of a widespread national union, and the strengthening of the party's positions in the masses. The atmosphere in the country grew hotter in connection with the mass demonstrations against the Eisenhower doctrine and the Baghdad Pact. Lebanese President K. Shamun called on the United States for help, referring to the "threat" which had arisen for Lebanon in connection with the formation of the United Arab Republic--an association of Egypt and Syria. At the request of the Lebanese rulers, American troops were sent into Beirut on 15 July 1958. Along with other national-patriotic forces, the communist party waged an armed struggle against the American militarists, to preserve the independence of their country. As a result of the common national uprising, the Shamun regime fell, and the American troops were forced to withdraw from Lebanon.

Soon after the formation of the United Arab Republic, the leadership of the communist parties of Syria and Lebanon took the decision (1958) to renew the independent activity of the Lebanese Communist Party, taking into account the particular characteristics of the internal situation in the country. But in subsequent years both parties continued to maintain close organizational ties, and important political questions were resolved by a single central leadership. In 1959, Farjalla Khelu, president of the Lebanese Communist Party, was arrested and perished in the torture chambers of the reaction. The communist party was then headed by Nikola Shauí, who was elected general secretary of the LCP Central Committee in 1965.

The Lebanese Communist Party continued its struggle to realize the rights of working people, increased the level of political work among the masses, and consistently supported the fundamental national interests of the people. The March 1965 LCP Central Committee Plenum concluded that "the struggle for economic independence is the main component of continuing the national-liberation struggle, and that Lebanon's chief enemies are neocolonialism and financial oligarchy, which is economically related to neocolonialism and cooperates with it politically."

An important place in the activity of the party in this situation belonged to the problem of uniting with other national-patriotic forces. During this period there began to develop a close cooperation of the communist party with the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon, the Movement of Arab Nationalists, and other organizations with a patriotic orientation. This collaboration also played an important role in the political life of the country.

In July 1968 the 2nd LCP Congress met illegally in Beirut, passed a new LCP Program and Charter, and determined the party's tasks in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and reaction.² The party struggled to eradicate the consequences of the Israeli aggression of 1967, unify all of the country's anti-imperialist, patriotic forces, and support national independence and democracy. In the sharp political struggle, party cadres of the Lebanese Communist Party grew and strengthened, and increased their influence on the masses. An important event in the life of the party occurred in 1970 when it obtained the right of legal activity by decree of the minister of internal affairs (Kamal Jumblat, a prominent figure at that time in the Arab anti-imperialist movement, and president of the progressive socialist party).

In the atmosphere of the heightened anti-imperialist struggle in January 1972, for the first time in many years the 3rd LCP Congress was held legally in Beirut. A report set forth the tasks of stepping up the struggle to democratize the social-political life in the country, and strengthen the collaboration with other progressive forces. The congress came out in support of the Palestinian opposition movement and legal national rights of the Arab people in Palestine. The congress of the party testified to its active role in the anti-imperialist movement in Lebanon, the indissoluble link of the party with the interests of the Lebanese and other Arab peoples, and devotion to internationalism and the cause of uniting the international communist and workers' movements.³

The increased influence of progressive forces in Lebanon, which occurred under the conditions of the complicated situation in the Near East as a whole, caused an activization of the reactionary forces. With their help imperialist and ruling circles of Israel tried to cause a worsening of the situation in Lebanon, in order to have an impact both on the national-patriotic forces of the country and the Palestinian opposition movement, to try to eliminate them as a factor of opposition to the American-Israeli aggressive, expansionistic policies.

Grave trials fell to the lot of the Lebanese people in the spring of 1975. Israel and the imperialist circles supporting it in the United States, making use of the difficult internal political situation in Lebanon, provoked armed conflicts in that country. The Lebanese Communist Party, along with other patriotic forces, participated very actively in organizing the rebuff of the machinations of imperialism and reaction, coming to the defense of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and democratic development of Lebanon, preserving its ties with the Arab world. The communist party became one of the most active participants in the bloc of national-patriotic forces in Lebanon. The LCP, in close collaboration with the progressive socialist party and other parties and organizations of this bloc, worked out a program of democratic reforms, which received broad support among the masses of people.

The conditions under which the party operated became much more complex as a result of intensifying the armed conflicts within the country, and the constant aggressive raids of Israel. During this difficult period the LCP consistently came out in support of legal national rights for the Arab people in Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state in the land of their birth.

In July 1979, under conditions of continued tension in the country, the 4th LCP Congress was held. Its participants discussed the international situation, analyzed the position in the Near East, particularly in Lebanon, and determined the tasks facing the communist party at the modern stage. In the name of the Lebanese communists, the congress gave a high evaluation to the support given by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to the anti-imperialist struggle of the Lebanese and other Arab peoples, and set forth the task of turning the party into a mass political organization. Zhorzh Khaui was elected general secretary of the LCP Central Committee.⁴ Speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, he placed a high value on the help rendered by the CPSU and the Soviet state to the LCP and the friendly people of Lebanon. "We communists," he declared, "and also all democrats and patriots of Lebanon and other Arab countries consider Arab-Soviet friendship the cornerstone in the difficult and prolonged struggle which the national-liberation movement is conducting in Arab countries against the attack of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction."⁵

In June 1982, making use of its protection from the United States, Israel invaded Lebanon, occupied almost half of the territory of that country, tried to thrust on the Lebanese government a repressive "peace agreement" which effectively put Lebanon into a dependent position, restricted its sovereignty,

and disrupted its vitally important ties with Arab states. Immediately after the cessation of military activities in Lebanon, "multinational forces," consisting of contingents from the troops of the United States, France, England, and Italy (under the United Nations), were sent there. Imperialist circles of the United States tried to make use of the results of Israeli aggression to strengthen their own position in Lebanon, turning that country into a military-strategic base of NATO.

The Lebanese Communist Party sharply condemned the plans of imperialism and reaction in Lebanon. The patriotic forces of the country, including the Lebanese communists, created the National Rescue Front, which favored revoking the repressive agreement with Israel and expelling the American and NATO troops from Lebanon. National-patriotic forces, with the support of Syria and the progressive forces of the world, managed to expel the "multinational forces" from the country and annul the agreement with Israel. Much of the credit for uniting the Lebanese patriots goes to the Lebanese Communist Party. The LCP supported the program of activity of the National Unity Government under R. Karame, especially his efforts to liberate the south of Lebanon from Israeli occupation.

Today the Lebanese communists are the most active participants in the Front of Patriotic Opposition, which is carrying on an armed struggle against the Israeli occupants in the south of Lebanon. They are celebrating their 60th anniversary in very difficult circumstances. Imperialism and internal reaction have not stopped trying to change the course of development of events in their favor, striving not to allow consolidation of the success of the democratic and patriotic forces, and attempting to establish a reactionary regime in Lebanon.

Particular importance under the current conditions rests on the close union of the LCP and other Lebanese national-patriotic forces, and support given to them by the progressive forces of the world in the struggle for the fundamental national interests of the Lebanese people, and the preservation of Lebanon as a unified, territorially complete and sovereign Arab state, developing along the path of democracy and social progress.

FOOTNOTES

1. Materials of the 2nd LCP Congress (in Arabic). Beirut, July 1968.
2. Ibid.
3. Materials of the 3rd LCP Congress (in Arabic). Beirut, February 1972.
4. Materials of the 4th LCP Congress (in Arabic). Beirut, July 1979.
5. "Privetstviya XXVI s"yezdu KPSS ot kommunisticheskikh, rabochikh, natsional'no-demokraticheskikh i sotsialisticheskikh partiy" [Greetings to the 26th CPSU Congress from Communist, Workers', National Democratic, and Socialist Parties]. Moscow, 1981, p 166.

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CSO: 1807/84

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

AFGHAN BUSINESSMEN IN UZBEKISTAN--A group of representatives of business circles in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is becoming acquainted with life in the republic. They are making a trip through the republic, [Excerpts] [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Oct 84 p 3]

JORDANIAN RELIGIOUS GROUP IN BAKU--The people of Jordan are thankful to the Soviet Union for their support of the just struggle of Arabs in the Middle East. This helps us to join ranks more closely against the Israeli aggressors, declared 'Bad-al-Khalaf al-Dawudiya, minister of Islamic Affairs, Holy Places and Religious Trusts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. He headed a religious delegation from Jordan currently in the Soviet Union at the invitation of Muslim organizations of the USSR. The guests spent 2 days in Azerbaijan. The guests from Jordan were received at the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and spoke with the republic Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers F.G. Akhmedov. Chairman of the republic Supreme Soviet S.A. Rustamzade received the religious delegation in the Presidium of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. He told them about the constitutional rights of Muslim believers in Azerbaijan. Secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium R.S. Kaziyeva took part in the conversation. The members of the delegation met at the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of the Transcaucasus with its chairman, Sheikh ul-Islam A. Pasha-zade. [Excerpts] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Oct 84 p 3]

ANGOLAN TRADE UNIONISTS VISIT--A delegation of workers from the National Association of Angolan Workers, headed by member of the Central Council, Secretary of the Trade Union Council in the province of Benguele Jose Coelho Fortes Junior, has been visiting the capital of Kazakhstan for 3 days. They arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU. The guests were received at the Kazakh Council of Trade Unions. They were told about the activities of the republic's trade union organizations and their contribution toward realizing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the success of Kazakhstan in social-economic development. J.C. Fortes Junior, in his conversation with a correspondent from KazTAG, noted the achievements of Kazakhstan in the spheres of economy, education and culture. "The experience of the USSR trade unions in organizing socialist competition and safeguarding the workers' health has practical interest for us. We highly value the contacts between our still young trade union movement and the trade union organizations in your country." [Excerpts] [Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 2 Nov 84 p 3]

INDIAN COMMUNISTS IN TASHKENT--A group of members of the Indian Communist Party (Marxist) headed by Indian Communist Party (Marxist) secretariat member Tamilnad Sankaray is visiting our republic. The guests were received at the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee and the Uzbek Trade Union Council. [Excerpts]
[Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Nov 84 p 1]

CSO: 1801/72

NATIONAL

DRUNKEN SENDOFFS FOR ARMY RECRUITS CRITICIZED

PM061420 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Dec 84 p 2

[Article by Ya. Yuferova: "Sendoffs"--first paragraph is KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA introduction]

[Excerpts] An article under the above title was published by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA on 5 September 1984. Today we offer for our readers' attention the official response and a review of readers' letters.

The family has raised a son. The day and hour have come for him to join the ranks of defenders of the fatherland. A wave of festive sendoffs to the army rolls across the country each spring and fall. The only thing is that we often deprive the good tradition of a sense of proportion: what should be a family evening turns into an unbridled binge during which the beardless causes of the festivity and their contemporaries down glass after glass before the misty gaze of their elders. Is this not the reason why drunkenness is spreading to younger age groups, is it not the reason behind debauches, fights, and even tragic incidents? Reflections on this problem, which exists in Minsk Oblast's Pukhovichskiy Rayon, as it does, incidentally, in other rayons in the country, were the theme of the newspaper article.

The editorial office received an official reply signed by N. Mazay, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee. "The newspaper article has been deemed to be correct and topical and to raise important questions of individual education work among young people of draft and predraft age and their parents. Comrade V. P. Pechkurov, first secretary of the Pukhovichskiy Belorussian Komsomol Raykom, has been reprimanded for failing to take prompt steps to eliminate shortcomings during the spring draft of young people into the Soviet Army. The Minsk obkom buro of the Belorussian Komsomol has been instructed to carry out work to step up ideological and moral education among future servicemen both during the draft period and during the preparation of young people for army service.

"The Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee has ordered the Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms and the primary Komsomol organizations to discuss the article 'sendoffs' with recruits and their families. It has also instructed the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee sections, together with the Belorussian MVD, the Ministry of Culture, the republican military commissariat, and the Belorussian DOSAAF Central Committee, to take specific steps to eradicate instances of drunkenness and breaches of the law during the drafting of young people for army service."

We also received a detailed reply from the Pukhovichskiy Belorussian Communist Party raykom, in which secretary A. Tupik reports that the Belorussian Communist Party raykom has taken specific steps to eradicate negative phenomena during sendoffs.

Captain Nikolay Poboykin works in the Red Banner Belorussian Military District staff's Komsomol section. He visited the office of the newspaper's Belorussian correspondent immediately after an assignment: all Komsomol workers in the district had taken part in a discussion of the article "Sendoffs." Numerous conversations were also held with young servicemen: what did they recall about the day they were drafted and what, in their view, ought this festivity to be like? The information was analyzed at the Red Banner Belorussian Military District political directorate. Specific guidelines have been issued to rayon military commissariats regarding the organization of the fall draft.

There was also another conversation—with Lieutenant Colonel V. K. Kozlov, deputy chief of the republican military commissariat political section:

"We have organized a conference of military commissars and section chiefs directly responsible for the draft, and have ordered our staffers to meet without fail the future recruit's parents during the registration process. The newspaper was right to say that in our country it is not every family that knows how to organize a festivity. A feast is no problem, but it seems difficult to organize a proper evening with memorable words and advice but without an excess of liquor. It has been decided to step up our contacts with Komsomol raykoms to ensure that the festive ceremony of the sendoff is always and everywhere interesting."

That is how the appropriate organizations and departments responded in a business-like fashion to KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's publication. Just as much interest was also shown by KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA's readers.

"After all, a good, memorable sendoff to the army depends not only on public organizations, but also on the family. Sendoffs have become a kind of natural disaster. The parents of recruits consider it very chic to send their offspring off to the army amidst as many drunks as possible and the loudest possible music" (V.I. Gamarin, Komsomolsk).

We received a letter overflowing with sorrow from T.I. in Tashkent Oblast: "We had to put our son to bed drunk and send him off ill the next morning. Neither he nor I managed to say anything to one another at the time of the farewell. Now I am sorry about the binge..."

Unfortunately, there were quite a few belatedly self-critical letters from parents who had organized sendoffs "like everyone else."

...The family has brought up a son. Are his family, his work colleagues, and the military commissariat capable of organizing a vivid and memorable festivity to mark his sendoff to the Soviet army? They must do so. We can do nothing else, either according to the law or according to the demands of human conscience.

NATIONAL

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS IN USSR

Christmas Services in Kazakhstan

LD251726 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 25 Dec 84

[Text] Alma-Ata, 25 Dec (TASS)--A festive Christmas mass was performed this morning at the association of the followers of the Roman Catholic Church in Alma-Ata, the capital of the Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan.

At the hour of the festive mass, organ music sounded in the cathedral and the choir sang festive anthems. To mark the feast of Christmas, a traditional creche with the representation of infant Jesus was set up on the front of the altar.

Priest Yiriy Potoreiko warmly congratulated the worshippers. Wishing them long life and peace, the priest said: "We are offering prayers to Our Lord and ask him to preserve the world from destruction, from the horrors of a thermonuclear war. We urge all believers to defend the great asset of mankind--the peace and the sacred right to life."

Christmas services are performed at all associations of the followers of the Roman Catholic Church in Kazakhstan.

Services in Moscow, Latvia, Lithuania

LD242225 Moscow TASS in English 2208 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS)--Masses were served in all the festively decorated catholic churches of Soviet cities and villages, TASS correspondents report.

The mass in Moscow's St Louis Cathedral was attended along with members of the Moscow congregation by the heads and staff of a number of embassies, in particular, of European and Latin American countries which are celebrating Christmas these days. The service was also attended by Archbishop Platon of Sverdlovsk and Kurgan, deputy chairman of the Department of External Church Relations of the Moscow Patriarchate.

The father superior of the cathedral, Priest Stanislav Mazheyka, read a sermon after the mass, saying that "the holiday of Christmas gives us confidence of the victory of the shining forces of reason and goodness over those forces which, contrary to God's will, seek to plunge the world into nuclear war."

He strongly denounced in his sermon "the hypocritical desire to cover with pseudo-religious discourses the intentions of those who oppose detente and peace."

"The imperialist forces, used to fishing for gold in the seas of blood and tears, should come to their senses," the priest said. "If the nuclear fire breaks out, their safe boxes with gold will be reduced to ashes." He added that those forces should remember that "the Bethlehem hymn is now being sung by millions of Christians, by millions of people of goodwill opposed to war."

All the 180 catholic churches of the Latvian Soviet Republic are ablaze with illumination as Christmas masses are held everywhere, a TASS correspondent reports from Riga.

The festive service in the recently rebuilt St Jacob Cathedral of Riga was conducted by Cardinal Julian Vayvod. He said in his sermon: "Christmas is a holiday of love for they neighbour, bequeathed to people by Christ. It is a holiday of goodness, obliging believers to put aside this discord and enmity and to overcome selfishness and hatred."

Cardinal Vayvod stressed specifically that "in our troubled times, when the hydra of man-hating is rearing its head in the world, the believers should entertain sentiments of goodness and mercy, the feeling of responsibility for peace, and spare no effort to safeguard world peace."

TASS correspondent reports from Vilnius, capital of Soviet Lithuania, that Christmas masses began in all the 630 catholic churches of the republic.

Priests read Christmas messages from bishops upon the end of services in the Vilnius and Kaunas Archbishopsrics and in the Panevezhis, Kayshyadoris, Telshyay and Vilkevishkis Bishopsrics.

The apostolic administrator of the Kaunas Archbishopric, Archbishop Lyudvikas Povilonis, said in his address to believers, in particular, that "it is the lofty duty of everyone to bring peace and love to his or her neighbours." "We must thank God with good deeds for having lived under peaceful skies for 40 years now," he pointed out.

Baptists' Christmas Message

LD241816 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS)--The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians-Baptists sent a Christmas message to all Christians of the world. Congratulating them with the solem feast of Christmas and the coming new year 1985,

the leaders of one of Europe's biggest Baptist organisations write:

"Joyful news is being proclaimed by angels in these days of all races and all peoples 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace among men with whom he is pleased' (Luke 2:14). In these days joyous to all Christians we also mark with great concern the growing danger of unleashing nuclear war in the world, the danger to the existence of all living beings on our earth."

The message goes on: "We call on all Christians of the world to pray constantly for peace in the world, to do everything possible to prevent the unleashing of a new world war, to struggle for banning of all kinds of nuclear weapons in order to save the sacred gift of life."

The message ends in the wish of "the blessed New Year 1985" to all Christians of the world.

CSO: 1830/185

NATIONAL

UZBEK CP CC FIRST SECRETARY ON INTERNATIONALISM

[Editorial Report] Moscow OKTYABR' in Russian No 10, 1984, carries on pages 168-174 a 4,000-word article by First Secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee I. B. Usmankhodzhayev titled "Along the Paths of Friendship and Brotherhood." The article is a survey of the achievements of the Uzbek economy since the beginning of Soviet rule and it makes brief reference to achievements in the cotton sector, irrigation, the metal, concrete, and chemical industries, and textile industry. The help of "the Great Russian people" and the harmonious involvement of other Soviet nationalities in the industrialization of Uzbekistan is repeatedly cited. Uzbekistan, in the words of Usmankhodzhayev, has responded in its turn by sending its laborers to the non-chernozem region of the USSR as well as to construction, irrigation, and cotton-growing projects in Iraq, Egypt, Afghanistan, Algeria, India, Syria, Angola, Mozambique, and other socialist countries of Asia and Africa. As further evidence of the functioning idea of Soviet internationalism the author notes the disaster aid rendered to Uzbekistan by other republics during the aftermath of the 1966 earthquake in Tashkent and the more recent one in Gazli. Uzbekistan has reciprocated by aiding the flood-stricken cities of Tbilisi in Georgia and Chardzhou in Turkmenistan, and earthquake-stricken cities in Kirghizia and Dagestan. Usmankhodzhayev ends the article by mentioning recent difficulties in party discipline whose solution requires a more critical approach from party organizations and leaders.

CSO: 1830/168

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEECH TO CREATIVE UNIONS ON CULTURAL PROBLEMS

AU191241 Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 13 Dec 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report on speech delivered by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 11 December joint board session of Ukrainian creative unions and societies in Kiev—passage between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: We have gathered here to trace the ways of accomplishing in practice the tasks set by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in his speech at the jubilee board plenum of the USSR Union of Writers. In that important party document, he scrutinized the state of affairs in our multinational literature, outlined a broad program for raising its ideological and artistic level, concentrated attention on key problems concerning the lives of creative unions, and determined the ways of raising the social effectiveness of culture in the life of a society of developed socialism.

/The high appraisal given by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko to the activity of Soviet writers and of all the country's creative intelligentsia, and the awarding of the Friendship Among Peoples Order to the USSR Union of Writers and state prizes to a large group of writers is convincing proof of our party and state's solicitude for the development of literature and art, and for their increased part in the spiritual potential of the Soviet people.

/Attended by representatives of all creative unions, the jubilee board session of the USSR Union of Writers brilliantly displayed the close cohesion of the workers of the country's cultural front around the Communist Party, and their unshakable loyalty to Lenin's legacy and the ideals of the Great October.

/There is no doubt that the creative intelligentsia of both our republic and the entire country firmly stand on the positions of the party and national spirit, and unanimously approve and actively support the Leninist domestic and foreign policy pursued by the CPSU./

Our people, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, highly value the noble work performed by writers and artists. At the same time, the artistic intelligentsia regard it as their mission and sacred duty to create in the names of the people and for the people. The depths of our people's lives and our

socialist reality are an inexhaustible source of creativity and inspiration for each artist.

The Soviet people are persistently working to implement the extensive socio-economic program drawn up by the 26th CPSU Congress and the successive plenums of its Central Committee. As is known, in recent years the pace of economic development has hastened, and the quantitative and--what is particularly important--qualitative indexes have improved in many branches of the national economy. The material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people have been met more fully.

To illustrate the parameters of our growth and the present possibilities of the national economy in a more graphic way, as it were, let me quote some facts. Capital investments allocated by the state for our republic's economic development in the current year significantly exceed the country's entire capital investments in the prewar year 1940, and industrial production of Soviet Ukraine is now more than four times larger than that of the entire country before the war.

These are the present scope and scales of our advance. It is only natural that the Soviet people are now aspiring not simply to produce more; they want to do it better and faster.

/The responsible task set by the party--to improve developed socialism built in the USSR--calls for raising our society to a higher level of social, economic, scientific, and technical progress./ As is known, the concrete ways to accomplish this task were discussed at the October 1984 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, at the Central Committee Politburo session which examined the draft plan for 1985 and the longer term, and at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. This is now the objective of the party's multiform organizational, political, and educational activity. Active preparations are in progress for the 27th CPSU Congress, and great work is being carried out to draft a party program.

/In his message of greetings to the participants of the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference which ended in Moscow yesterday, Comrade K. U. Chernenko emphasized the importance of making full use of the active and transforming strength of our ideology in settling the topical economic and social problems, and in the communist education of the working people./

In our society of mature socialism, culture and the spiritual potential accumulated by generations of Soviet people are becoming an increasingly effective factor of its development. The culture of the Soviet Ukraine--an integral part of our country's multinational culture--has a prominent place in the universal cultural treasury. In our republic, we are issuing each year 1,100 titles of works of art, up to 50 full-footed feature films, offering nearly 50,000 shows and 75,000 concerts, and organizing hundreds of exhibitions. A note should also be made of the rich traditions and the truly nationwide scope of amateur artistic creativity.

While developing in the united stream of socialist culture, our republic's literature and art have enriched themselves with significant new creative achievements and have actively contributed toward the shaping of a new man, and toward cultivating in him a communist conviction, the feelings of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. The fact that our writers and masters of art show their authentic civic interest in various socially important topics, and above all in topics concerning the people's spiritual life, is gratifying.

Having noted that, in recent years alone, men of letters and art have found in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Council of Ministers a support for a number of their portentous proposals concerning the further development and enriching of our spiritual culture, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy specifically mentioned the proposal to hold annually an all-Union literary and art festival "In a Free and New Family," to build in the republic's capital city the classroom and service blocks of A. Ye. Korneychuk Institute of Culture and a number of memorial complexes to perpetuate our people's historic accomplishments. We have also rebuilt N. V. Gogol's memorial house in Poltava Oblast, have launched the KYIV Literary and Art Journal, opened a literary museum in Odessa and are creating a similar one in Kiev, organized work at a number of theaters, and so forth.

Naturally enough, it is neither simple nor easy to comply with so many proposals. But valuable and businesslike proposals dictated by lofty public interests will certainly always find support in party and state bodies. We would like to have as many proposals and initiatives as possible.

Today, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, we have every ground for saying: /The all-round development of culture both in the Soviet Ukraine and in each fraternal republic of our great Soviet Union is convincing evidence of the consistent pursuit of our party's Leninist nationality policy, and of the party's solicitude for enriching our people's spiritual potential./

The speaker went on to express some ideas which deserve the attention of creative unions and their party organizations. In particular, he touched upon problems concerning the /quality of art production, its conformity and proportionality with the summits achieved by our people in the sphere of material production, science, and technology./

In our dynamic times, even the most surprising achievements of the scientific-technical revolution have become a matter of routine. Even schoolchildren know today about the newest achievements in electronics, robot technologies, and genetic engineering. Or let us take, for example, the records set by Donetsk miners and Dnepr-region metallurgists, the unique machines developed at Kiev and Kharkov plants, or the bumper crops attained by front-ranking agricultural workers. Powerful hydraulic and atomic power stations, the Baykal-Amur main-line, the Tyumen oil fields, the new large territorial production complexes, and reclaimed deserts are the striking achievements of the hands and minds of our contemporaries. Truly great accomplishments are taking place everywhere--on the ground, in outer space, and at sea.

Naturally enough, the worker, the kolkhoz peasant, the engineer, and the scientist also expect spiritual production to be up to the best achievements of their toil and creative search. When using this yardstick, one can see that many works of art are a long way from having met the present needs. The audience present here undoubtedly shares this opinion.

Now, the point is that every new book, film, show, concert or art exhibition be in accordance with the scope of our accomplishments, a true occasion to experience something beautiful, and a source of inspiration for man's mind and heart.

The party and the state display unflagging concern for the further development of culture and of its material basis. The decisions of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Session held a few days ago were a new manifestation of this concern. Notwithstanding the intensity of the 1985 national economic plan and budget, the pressing needs experienced by the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture, the State Committees for Cinematography, Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade, and for Television and Radio Broadcasting in material and financial resources have, for the most part, been met.

Next year, in particular, we will renovate the Kiev Opera House and will build an opera house in Kharkov, drama theaters in Kirovgrad and Uzhgorod, and a summer movie and concert hall in Yalta. In Kiev, we will continue the construction of a new television studio complex worth more than R35 million and start to draft plans for renovating and expanding the republic's exhibition hall, as well as the all-purpose movie and concert hall in Darnitsa. The work on creating a friendship-among-people library in Kiev is nearing completion, and oblast libraries, as well as other cultural facilities, are under construction in Kherson, Sumy, Cherkassy.

In this connection, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy went on, I would like to tackle at some length problems concerning construction. We take pride in the fact that both our republic and country at large resemble a huge construction site. Indeed, this is a beautiful feature of our times. We are building more and better. Year in and year out, more than 1.5 million people are celebrating house-warming parties in the Ukraine, many industrial and sociocultural facilities are being put into operation. A great deal has been done to improve housing conditions for war veterans. However, the scope of construction must not outweigh in our minds the fact that we are building for people, are building, one may say, for centuries. Our descendants will judge the standards and scope of our architecture after our present edifices.

In recent times, there have been some changes for the better in this respect. In particular, the group of authors of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45 memorial complex won a Lenin prize, and the authors of the Victory residential complex in Dniproptrovsk were awarded a USSR state prize. At the same time, the mass construction going on in our cities frequently lacks distinctive features, it is still stereotyped. It is enough to take a ride across the new--and not new--districts of Kiev to see that the present architects do not always add to the ancient beauty of the city.

As is known, Soviet architecture has always been remarkable for its harmonious adaptation to the natural landscape, to historical and cultural traditions, and for its special bent for a colorful solution and for perfection in every architectural detail. The Ukrainian Architects Union, along with the republic's gosstroy, are called upon not only to generate new ideas in urban construction, but also to actively champion their practical application. It is also advisable to make fuller use of the experience accumulated in fraternal republics, Moscow, Minsk, and Vilnius which are apt to build in an original and modern way.

It has always been difficult to settle the problems of cultural construction. /No matter what the topic is--drawing up plans for publishing houses, film studios, or repertoires for theaters, building monuments, organizing tours abroad, planning an exposition in a museum, or drafting an architectural complex--a deep political and professional insight is necessary in every case./

Certainly, the party has always been far from regarding the creative process in a simplified and stereotyped way, like a vertical take-off of a missile. When the process is really creative, deep, and many-sided, it implies complications and sometimes even setbacks. No one is like to be insured against that. But this does not mean that shortcomings and defects may and must be tolerated.

Each work of belles lettres or arts and its characters undoubtedly reflects first of all the author's world outlook, the level of his social consciousness. Unfortunately, the horizons of individual men of art happen to be significantly narrower than the range of thinking of people in real life. This is the likely reason why literary works occasionally seem to be precocious, substitute the dialectics of life for an eclectic record of events, and concentrate attention on people who are spiritually pitiful and morally poor. And no matter what surprising turns the author takes in the plot and how innovative he is in his style, if the book does not convey the breath of time and does not tackle problems which concern people, it will meet with indifference among the reading public.

Highly important for us, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said, is what imprint this or that work--a novel, a poem, a play, a film, a song, or a sculpture--leaves in the consciousness and in the heart, and how long this imprint lasts. We are not indifferent to the feelings, tastes, and aspirations aroused by them among the readers or viewers to whom they are addressed. This is why /correct political guidelines, the width of thinking, high professional skill, and an innovatory approach to the matter at hand are so important in the creative process./ We should get away from stereotype, and must see to it that works of art are not only interesting, but also useful and topical.

Thus the new tasks which are being accomplished by the party and the people also call for new creative thinking. And, what is beyond any doubt, we must not reconcile ourselves to the publication of works portraying life just from one side, superficially, and from subjective positions, which in the end brings about a distortion of the reality.

/"It is naive to think,"/ Comrade K. U. Chernenko said at the jubilee board plenum of the USSR Union of Writers. /"that one may slander the moral and political principles of our system, expecting from it at the same time blessings and recognition. And certainly the people will not forgive anyone running over to our ideological adversaries during this very bitter struggle that is now raging in the world."/

To the applause of the audience, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy expressed the firm conviction that the participants in the joint plenum and all the republic's creative intelligentsia would unanimously support this principled thesis.

A man of letters or of art, the speaker said, will create a clear picture of the present times only when he relies on the knowledge of deep economic, social, and political processes taking place in our society, and when he is aware of his position in social life. Under the slogan of "free creation," our ideological adversaries are seeking to impose on the Soviet people, and above all on youth, a spiritual production that would erode our way of life and would put in doubt its values and achievements. We have waged and will wage an irreconcilable struggle against any deviations from the class ideological positions. Our line can only be one: works that are immature ideologically and in the aspect of skill must not see the light of day. Creative unions with their party organizations, editorial councils, party committees, and in particular the Culture Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee must increase their exactingness at this point.

A prominent place in this respect belongs to /literary criticism./ On the whole, a great deal has been done recently in the republic to develop and improve it. But, speaking frankly, it has not always been equal to the occasion either in the professional or, if you like, the ideological-political aspects. The old fault of literary reviews is that they praise individual authors, and at the same time leave unattended quite a few talented works that are significant both in subject matter and in skill.

There is hardly anybody who would say: I cannot live without criticism, do criticize me. This is probably why a laudatory review is regarded in creative circles as a norm. Under such conditions, correct guiding lines can vanish, and--so to speak--a standard criticism is being received as an extraordinary event.

It is important to bear in mind that the driving force of art and art creativity lies in the analysis not only of their achievements, but also of their shortcomings. This is why I would also like to touch upon a "disease" as dangerous to some authors as the lack of self-criticism and self-control, which occasionally results in the creation of works of poor artistic value, works that do not evaluate social phenomena from class positions, that narrow the spiritual lives of the contemporaries, and that lose historical prospects.

In some cases, subjectivism in evaluating works by individual authors results in a high-handed treatment of one's colleagues, and occasionally even of one's duties. For example, some authors consider that an article written for a newspaper, radio or television is only a step short of "squandering one's talent."

But this is a powerful means of keeping in touch with a vast audience of readers and listeners. The word of a prestigious and well known man of letters or art weighs a great deal in the party's propaganda work.

Our party calls for a tactful and respectful treatment of people. This must also be a rule for men of art. This is why any manifestation of a contemptuous attitude toward public opinion and public interests must not be tolerated in the artistic, creative milieu.

It would be perhaps worthwhile to touch upon one more point, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued. /A well known, talented master cannot help wondering who will continue his life's work, and who will tell the descendants; he was my teacher. Solicitude for the younger generation is solicitude for the future of our culture./

The republic's creative unions are doing a great deal to improve the ideological and vocational education of the younger generation among the creative intelligentsia. However, in our opinion, complacency is out of place here. In some cases, young people meet with mistrust, occasionally even without any specific reason, and are unable to obtain a more or less complex creative job. After a successful debut, young men of arts frequently find no friendly hand and for a long time remain in the circle of those "promising ones."

One must not regard it as normal that, among the members of the unions of writers, artists, and cinematographers, there are only a few persons of Komsomol age, and in the Composers Union there are none at all. At it happens, we are slow to find them. This is a serious error, and it should be eliminated. As far as I remember, various olympiads and reviews of young talents used to be broadly practiced even in the postwar years. Owing to precisely this, quite a few well known men of arts have been able to present themselves and to attract attention. Educational and cultural organs should perhaps think about more effective ways of finding talent at an early stage today, too.

Naturally enough, it is not simple to educate a young creative generation. What we need in this case are tact, principled exactingness, support and, speaking figuratively, parental solicitude. /The main point is that a talent can only reach maturity in significant, great undertakings, in an atmosphere of direct involvement in the needs of the people and of the times./

The artistic process in the republic, Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy continued, can successfully continue to improve only when creative unions, societies, and bodies in control of culture thoroughly improve their activity. After the meeting with representatives of the republic's artist intelligentsia in November 1981, a republic-level coordinating council was set up in the system of culture. Later on, at the motion of the Ministry of Culture, it was abolished. I am not going judge to what extent that measure was right. In any case, there have been no appreciable changes in the comprehensive utilization of the rich cultural potential in the republic. This is an evident omission on the part of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture as a state body fully responsible for coordinating efforts in this sphere.

Poets and composers should cooperate more closely in creating the contemporary civil song; writers and cinematographers--in creating films of prominence; artists, architects, and designers--in designing houses and industrial and public buildings in a highly professional way. Kiev artists should set an example in this respect. After all, about a half of the membership of all Ukrainian creative unions and a large number of the creative intelligentsia live in Kiev. While keeping this in mind, more attention should be paid to improvements in the system of controlling the entire cultural process in the republic's capital city.

/Party organizations in the creative unions bear great responsibility for the organization of the creative process, and for creating an artistic collective a favorable moral and psychological climate, an atmosphere of mutual exactingness. The communists are called upon to be consistent in fomenting the party spirit in the artistic milieu, to influence actively the ideological bent of works, and to enhance the shaping of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook among men of letters and art./ An effective contribution toward this purpose is also to be expected from the system of party education, from the well considered measures of political educational work, and from the artists themselves independently deepening their political knowledge.

Governing bodies of creative unions and party organizations should go more deeply into the activity of artists, editorial, exhibition, and other councils, and should increase their responsibility for the state of creative affairs in the collective. The strength of party leadership lies in the ability to fascinate artists by the noble desires to serve the people, and to turn them into active participants in communist construction.

At the end Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy said:

The new year 1985 is just around the corner. Intensive work is waiting for us in all fields. The new year will be marked by prominent dates: The 40th anniversary of our victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite movement. The entire party and the entire country are preparing to welcome the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy way.

To do everything on time and well, we need above all a good organization at all levels and in all fields. Point two, we need everyone consciously and accurately to carry out his civil duty. Thus we all must work vigorously and in a creative way to fulfill the plans drawn up by the party and to provide a reliable basis for successful work in the future.

Allow me, comrades, to express the profound confidence that the cultural figures of the Soviet Ukraine will continue to redouble their part in the development of our homeland's multinational socialist culture, and will wholeheartedly serve our people, the cause of communism.

/ (Comrade V. V. Shcherbitskiy's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted with applause.) /

CSO: 1811/10

REGIONAL

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES CREATIVE INTELLIGENTSIA

AU121615 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1515 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The artists of the Soviet Ukraine will continue to be the Leninist Party's faithful assistants in the shaping of the man of the new society. This was stated by the participants at a joint board session of the republic's creative unions and societies, which has just completed its proceedings in the Session Hall of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet in Kiev. Its participants discussed the tasks of the Ukraine's creative intelligentsia stemming from the speech delivered by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, at the jubilee board session of the Union of Soviet Writers.

The plenum participants gave a warm welcome to Ukrainian Communists Party and government leaders.

Socialist Labor Hero Oles Honchar, holder of the Lenin and state prizes and board secretary of the USSR Union of Writers, opened the plenum. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, was with great enthusiasm elected to the honorary presidium.

The plenum was addressed by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

The other speakers at the plenum were: Zahrebelnyy, board first secretary of the Ukrainian Writers Union; Shtoharenko, board first secretary of the Ukrainian Composers Union; Mashchenko, board secretary of the Ukrainian Cinematographers Union; Korotych, chief editor of the journal VSESVIT; Lopukhov, board chairman of the Ukrainian Artists Union; USSR People's Artist Stepankov, movie artist; People's Actress of the Ukraine Didyk, solo singer in the Lvov Opera and Ballet House; Moyseyenko, presidium member of the Ukrainian Architects Union; and Olenenko, Ukrainian minister of culture. The speakers spoke about the profound fruitfulness of the ideas set forth by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the jubilee board session of the USSR Union of Writers. They emphasized that this was a new manifestation of the solicitude of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the further development of socialist culture.

The plenum adopted a unanimous resolution.

The plenum participants with great enthusiasm addressed a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

CSO: 1811/9

REGIONAL

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD

Baku DOMESTIC SERVICE in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Dec 84

[Text] The 10th session of the 10th convocation of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet opened at the meeting hall of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet today.

Present were Comrade Bagirov, Kasanov, Kasumov, Mamedov, Seidov, Tatliyev, Khalilov, Kerorkov, Muslim-zade, Mustafayev, Rasulova, and members of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government.

The session was opened by deputy S. A. Rustamzade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. The deputies observed a minute of silence in memory of deputies Aliyev, (Tadzhibekov), (Rukabekov), and (Atlan), who dies between the 9th and 10th session of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet.

The agenda of the session and the order of its work were approved. The agenda included the following questions:

1. The Azerbaijan SSR state economic and social development plan for 1985 and the progress of fulfilling the Azerbaijan SSR state economic and social development plan during 1984.
2. The Azerbaijan SSR state budget for 1985 and the fulfillment of the Azerbaijan SSR budget during 1983.
3. The {words indistinct} against law violations.
4. Reports on the work of the standing commissions of the 10th Session of the 10th convocation Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet.
5. The approval of the laws of the Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium.

After this, the supreme soviet began to review the first question in the agenda. Deputy Multalibov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's gosplan, delivered a report on the Azerbaijan SSR state economic and social development plan for 1985 and the progress of fulfilling the Azerbaijan SSR state economic and social development plan during 1984. The deputies heard a report on the Azerbaijan SSR state budget for 1985 and on the fulfillment of the Azerbaijan SSR state budget during 1983 which

was presented by Deputy Bakhshaliyev, minister of finance in the Azerbaijan SSR.

The supreme soviet heard the report of the planning and budget commission and the other standing commissions of the supreme soviet on the Azerbaijan SSR economic and social development plan for 1985, on the progress of fulfilling the plan during 1984, on the Azerbaijan SSR state budget for 1985 and on the fulfillment of the budget during 1983 which was presented by Deputy Mamedov, chairman of the planning and budget commission of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet. Debate was held on the reports and co-reports.

With this the morning meeting concluded its work.

The evening meeting continued to discuss the reports and co-reports on the Azerbaijan SSR state economic and social development plan for 1985 and the progress of fulfilling the republic's state economic and social development plan during 1984 and on the Azerbaijan SSR state budget for 1985 and the fulfillment of the republic's 1983 state budget. Deputy Mutalibov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's gosplan presented a report on the Azerbaijan SSR state economic and social development plan for 1985 and the progress of fulfilling the Azerbaijan SSR state economic and social development plan during 1984. The meeting unanimously adopted a law on the Azerbaijan SSR state economic and social development for 1984 and a resolution on the progress of fulfilling the plan for 1984.

After this, Deputy Bakhshaliyev, minister of finance in the Azerbaijan SSR presented a report on the Azerbaijan SSR state budget for 1985 and the fulfillment of the republic's 1983 state budget. The supreme soviet unanimously adopted a law on the Azerbaijan SSR state budget for 1985 and a resolution on approving a statement on the fulfillment of the republic's state budget during 1983.

With this the evening meeting ended. The session will continue its work tomorrow.

CSO: 1830/186

REGIONAL

ON PROBLEMS OF PARTY CONTROL OVER AZERBAIJAN SSR PAPERS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Nov 84 p 2

[Article: "At the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan [AzCP]: The AzCP Central Committee Has Discussed the Question of the Further Increase in the Role of Large-Circulation Newspapers in the Ideological Support of Socioeconomic Plans"]

[Text] The large-circulation newspapers at enterprises of industry and transportation, construction projects, and institutions in the republic, the decree notes, have been carrying out active work in the communist indoctrination of the workers, and the mobilizing of their efforts for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the 30th AzCP Congress, and the implementation of the specific socioeconomic tasks that are confronting the worker collectives.

The improvement of the activity of the large-circulation newspapers and the increasing of their authority and combativeness have been largely promoted by the daily attention that is being shown to their work by the party committees. Questions of the lower-level press are periodically considered at the bureaus of the party's city and rayon committees. The newspapers' work plans, as a rule, are approved by the party committees. Something that has become a good practice is the informing of the workers at the editorial offices concerning the affairs and plans of the party organizations of the labor collectives.

The newspapers have begun to penetrate more deeply into production questions and to raise in a more acute manner the vitally important problems of the working and everyday life of the collective. There has been an increase in the newspapers' organizing role in the struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the national-economic plans and the socialist pledges. Positive experience in this direction has been accumulated by the large-circulation newspapers NEFT DASHLARY ("Petroleum Rocks"), of the NGDU [Petroleum and Gas Extracting Administration] imeni XXII S"yezd KPSS; SHUA ("The Ray"), of Azerelektrosvet [Azerbaijan Electric Light] Association; EMEKCHI ("The Worker"), of the Kirovabad Aluminum Plant; NEFTEAYYRAN ("Oil Refiner"), of the Novo-Bakinsk Oil Refinery; METALLURG, of the Azerbaijan Pipe-Rolling Plant; etc.

More attention has been paid to questions of increasing the effectiveness of production and the quality of the work, the search for and use of additional reserves, the reinforcing of socialist discipline, the struggle for the above-plan increase of labor productivity by one percent and the additional lowering of production costs by 0.5 percent, the propagandizing of advanced experience, and the dissemination of advanced undertakings and initiatives. The newspapers regularly publish materials concerning labor dynasties. Many articles in large-circulation newspapers become the object of discussion and define the topic of discussion at party and workers meetings, and at sessions of the party and trade-union committees.

There has been an improvement in the qualitative makeup of the personnel at the editorial offices. The training of editors of large-circulation newspapers at republic-level courses at the Baku Higher Party School has been well organized.

At the same time the editorial offices of large-circulation newspapers have been slowly reorganizing their work in the light of the requirements of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Statements made in individual newspapers sometimes lack sufficient practical utility and do not always concentrate their attention on the basic economic and indoctrinational tasks of the labor collectives. The newspapers do little to illuminate on their pages the questions of propagandizing and introducing progressive forms of the organization of labor, of guaranteeing social control over the fulfillment of the pledges that have been taken and the planned assignments, or of observing the contractual obligations. They do not always give proper illumination to the work of reinforcing labor discipline, or to the creation in the labor collectives of an atmosphere of demandingness, high standards, and intolerance of violations of order and organizational spirit. Few laborers or advanced workers in production make statements on these questions. The newspapers publish an insufficient amount of materials dealing with worker-correspondent raids, raids by people's controllers, or reciprocal inspections by shops or brigades that are competing with one another.

The editorial offices of certain large-circulation newspapers have not been demonstrating sufficiently thought-out practices in the use of the readers' letters. There has been an unjustified increase in the number of statements made by administrative workers at enterprises, with the reprinting of extensive amounts of material that have already been published in the central and republic press.

All the party committees have not been carrying out the proper supervision of the large-circulation newspapers. Many editors have not been elected to bureaus of the party committees, and have not been invited to sessions of the party committees or production conferences. There have been instances when the persons who have been promoted as editors of large-circulation newspapers have lacked sufficient experience in working in the press.

A number of editorial offices are located in areas that have not been properly adapted for those purposes, and the necessary conditions for their work have not been created. The newspapers are not always delivered promptly to the

labor collectives. The production of large-circulation newspapers at the Kommunist Publishing House must be put in order.

An insufficient amount of assistance has been rendered to the low-level press by the editorial offices of the republic newspapers and the Union of Journalists of Azerbaijan. There have been no review-inspections of the large-circulation newspapers, or conferences or seminars for their workers. The republic press rarely prints surveys of the materials in the large-circulation newspapers.

The AzCP Central Committee has recommended to the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees and the party committees of enterprises and organizations that they develop and carry out the necessary measures to eliminate the shortcomings that were noted in this decree, and to achieve a further increase in the role of the large-circulation newspapers in mobilizing the efforts of the working collectives for the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks confronting them.

It is necessary to render daily assistance to them, to penetrate more deeply into their content, to support the socially significant materials being published, to consider regularly and promptly the work plans for the editorial offices, to carry out constant monitoring of their implementation, and to inform them of the affairs of the party organizations. It is necessary to ask for a strict accounting from those officials who take an incorrect attitude toward critical statements, and to require the administrators to react in a businesslike manner to the statements made in the newspapers. It is necessary to pay constant attention to the ideological toughening up of the workers in the editorial offices, to the growth of their professional skills, and to the indoctrinating in each one of them of a sense of party responsibility and adherence of fundamental principles. It is necessary to intensify the work with the worker-correspondent activists. Constant concern must be shown for improving the material and everyday conditions for the workers on the large-circulation newspapers. It is necessary to discontinue the distribution of large-circulation newspapers without a subscription, and to guarantee their prompt delivery to the labor collectives.

The editorial offices of the large-circulation newspapers are obliged:

-- to concentrate their efforts on illuminating the activity of the labor collectives in implementing the key national-economic, sociopolitical, and indoctrinational tasks that have been advanced by the party, and to take all steps to promote the reinforcement of organizational spirit, order, and discipline and the development of the labor and political participation of the masses;

-- to illuminate in a dynamic and purposeful manner the progress of the socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and pledges, for the above-plan increase of labor productivity by one percent and the additional lowering of production costs by 0.5 percent, and for the observance of contractual obligations. They are obliged to fight persistently for the economizing of all types of resources, raw and other materials, and energy, for the introduction of cost accountability, the

brigade-contract system, and other progressive forms of the organization of labor;

-- to propagandize and to assert -- by using specific examples taken from the life of the labor collective -- the Soviet way of life and the norms of communist morality. They must write clearly and convincingly about the advanced personnel in production, labor veterans, and representatives of the labor dynasties. They must regularly print materials dealing with the indoctrination of the youth, the new generation of the working class, and the improvement of the workers' working and everyday living conditions, the organizing of leisure and recreation for the workers, and the resolution of social questions;

-- to intensify the role of the newspapers in creating an atmosphere of intolerance toward instances of disorganization or irresponsibility, of refusal to participate in social beneficial labor, of the abuse of one's official position, the misappropriation of public property, drunkenness, and hooliganism, as being phenomena that are antisocial in nature.

It has been recommended to the editorial offices of the republic newspapers and magazines, Azgosteleradio [Azerbaijan State Television and Radio], Azerinform [Azerbaijan News Agency], and the Union of Journalists of Azerbaijan that they work constantly to reinforce their ties with the editorial offices of the large-circulation newspapers, and make it a practice to publish surveys and statements made by the editors in the republic press. It has been recommended that they regularly conduct creative seminars and conferences for workers at editorial offices, and that they assure the preparation, especially for the large-circulation newspapers, of brief reports concerning the most important events in the sociopolitical life of the country and the republic.

The Union of Journalists of Azerbaijan has been instructed to conduct in 1985 a republic review-inspection of the large-circulation newspapers, and to establish an annual bonus for a large-circulation newspaper for its contribution to the development of the socialist competition, for its bold propagandizing of advanced experience, and its active participation in introducing it.

The Kommunist Publishing House of AzCP Central Committee must take the necessary steps to establish the proper order in the production of large-circulation newspapers, and to create normal working conditions for their workers.

AzSSR Ministry of Communications, in conformity with the requisitions from the enterprises, is obliged to provide telephone communication for the editorial offices of the large-circulation newspapers, connecting them to automatic city and rayon telephone exchanges.

5075

CSO: 1830/137

REGIONAL

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSION

Opening on 6 December

AU061016 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0815 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] As reported, the 10th session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet opened in Kiev on 6 December. The deputies warmly received the Ukraine's Communist Party and government leaders.

Deputy Sytnik, Supreme Soviet chairman, opened the session.

Those present paid a tribute of one-minute's silence to the memory of Hero of Socialist Labor Aleksey Fedoseyevich Vatchenko, CPSU Central Committee member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman; and Fedor Kirillovich Glukh, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee member and former prosecutor of the Ukrainian SSR, both deputies who died in the period between the two sessions.

The deputies unanimously approved the following agenda for the session: the 1985 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR and the progress made in fulfilling the 1984 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR; the 1985 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR and a report on fulfilling the 1984 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR; plans for implementing the main guidelines for the reform of the general education and vocational schools in the Ukrainian SSR; the draft Ukrainian SSR code on administrative offenses; and approval of the decrees issued by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the first item on the agenda was delivered by Deputy Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman.

Deputy Kozeluk, Ukrainian minister of finance, delivered a report on the second item on the agenda.

Proceedings on 7 December

AU101127 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0330 GMT 8 Dec 84

[Excerpts] On 7 December, the 10th session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet continued its proceedings. The deputies proceeded to the examination of the third item on the agenda--a plan for implementing the main guidelines for the reform of the general education and vocational schools in the Ukrainian SSR. A report on this item was delivered by Deputy Orlik, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a decision on the plan for implementing the main guidelines for the reform of the general education and vocational schools in the Ukrainian SSR.

A report on the fourth item on the agenda--a draft code of the Ukrainian SSR on administrative offenses--was delivered by Deputy Zaychuk, Ukrainian minister of justice. On behalf of the republic's government and the Legislative Proposals Commission, the speaker moved to approve the code of the Ukrainian SSR on administrative offenses and to adopt a decision bringing it into effect. The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the code of the Ukrainian SSR on administrative offenses and the decision bringing it into effect. A report on the approval of the decrees issued by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium in the period between the two sessions was delivered by Deputy Khomenko, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary. The deputies adopted laws and decisions approving the decrees by the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

With this the 10th session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet ended its proceedings.

Ukrainian Communist Party and government leaders participated in the proceedings of the session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 10th convocation.

CSO: 1811/7

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN SUPREME SOVIET HEARS ECONOMIC, SOCIAL REPORT

LD071044 Minsk Domestic Service in Belorussian 1300 GMT 6 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The session of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet opened in Minsk today. The agenda includes:

1. The state economic and social development plan of the Belorussian SSR for 1985, the republic's state budget for 1985, and the fulfillment of the state budget of the Belorussian SSR for 1984;
2. The draft code of the Belorussian SSR concerning administrative breaches of law; and
3. The confirmation of decrees of the Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the state economic and social development plan of the Belorussian SSR for 1985 and the fulfillment of that plan for 1984 was delivered by Deputy Reut, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, chairman of Belorussian Gosplan.

The plan for 1985 envisages further dynamic growth of all economic branches and a rise in the people's living standard, he said. The tasks outlined in the plan are based on the 5-year period plan, taking into account the results of the republic's development in 1984, and also on proposals of working collectives, republican ministries and departments, oblast executive committees, and party, government, and trade union organs.

Deputy Reut noted that the industrial growth this year is expected to amount to no less than 5.5 percent against the planned 4.1 percent. The industrial output over the 4 years of the current 5-year period will increase in the republic as a whole by 21.5 percent against the 19 percent planned.

Notable strides have been made by the republic's agriculture. Its gross output will increase in comparison with 1983 by the value of R326 million.

The plan for 1985, he said without providing figures, provides for a further increase in industrial and agricultural output. The fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the plan for 1985 will be of exceptional importance because

the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole will greatly depend on it as will the creation of the necessary prerequisites for the development of the republic's economy during the next 5-year plan period.

Deputy Shatilo, the republic's minister of finances, reported on the republican budget for 1985 and on the execution of the budget for 1984. He said that the republic's budget for the next year, in revenue and expenditure, will amount to R7.358 billion. Profits totaling R3.851 billion are expected from ministries and departments of the republic.

Anticipated expenditures are as follows:

1. R4.399 billion for (?development of the republic's economy);
2. R2.726 billion for social and cultural measures;
3. R128.5 million for development of television, radio, cinema, and the arts;
4. R485.4 per person will be paid in form of social wages.

CSO: 1811/8

REGIONAL

MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC PARTY AKTIV MEETING HELD

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 1 Jul 84 p 1

["Strengthen Discipline and Law and Order"]

[Text] Discipline, organization, order, and observance of legality; for the Soviet man these concepts always have been and remain the criterion for his civic consciousness. Our authority depends on how we regard work and social obligations and how we behave in society and in the family. Any deviations from Soviet morality--lack of discipline, lack of organization, and irresponsibility--are incompatible with the basic foundations of the socialist way of life. They cannot be tolerated especially when the country is solving complex, large-scale tasks for the improvement of developed socialism and when imperialist propaganda, not scorning any means, is trying to discredit the socialist system, slander our achievements, and erode the workers' class consciousness.

This was talked about at the 30 June Kishinev meeting of republic party aktiv, where the matter of the progress of fulfilling party and government decisions on strengthening discipline, socialist legality and law and order, and the tasks of the republic party organization in intensifying the struggle against antisocial behavior was discussed. Invited to the meeting were members and candidate members of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; members of the Auditing Commission of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms who do not belong to the Central Committee; chairmen of the ispolkoms of city rayon soviets and their deputies; leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of the republic's ministries and departments; first secretaries of komsomol gorkoms and raykoms, executives of law enforcement agencies, and the leaders and secretaries of the party organizations of large associations, enterprises, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

First Secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee S.K. Grossu delivered a report at the meeting.

It was noted at the meeting that the republic's party, soviet, economic, and law enforcement agencies and public organizations, in carrying out the party's demands, are doing significant work in the Communist indoctrination of workers, in establishing a high moral and political

environment in labor collectives, in maintaining law and order, and in strengthening the struggle against violations of the law. These matters are periodically examined at the plenums of party committees, sessions of local soviets of people's deputies, collegiums of ministries and departments, in primary party organizations, and at worker's meetings and village assemblies.

A great deal is being done to ensure discipline and a high level of organization in all areas of life. After the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and the AUCCTU "On Intensifying Work to Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline" came out, this work in the republic became more purposeful and systematic. Thanks to the implementation of measures to introduce order into various sections of the national economy and to raise the standards demanded of personnel, the level of management has increased, the amount of absenteeism has shrunk, and the losses of work time have decreased.

Precision and operating efficiency in the work of the party and state apparat have increased. In accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee decree "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia in Improve the Work Style and Methods of Party Organizations in Light of the Decisions of the November (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," republic agencies are reducing administrative staff, the number of conferences and the flow of various papers have been cut, the operating schedule of enterprises and organizations in the service sphere has been put in order, and the struggle for efficient work organization and maintenance of state, labor and plan discipline intensified.

However, the participants in the meeting emphasized that what has been done is only the beginning of a large and exceptionally important job. The situation in local areas testifies that not all party, soviet, and economic agencies have reorganized the work style and methods of their activity in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee's demands. Often problems of production planning and organization are resolved without being adequately thought out. In a number of enterprises, especially in construction, it has become the practice to begin the month and quarter with a period of slow activity (raskachka) and to end it with a rush of work. Violation of the discipline of cooperative deliveries is a serious obstacle in economic development. False reporting and deceptions have not been completely eliminated; there are cases of concealing the size of cultivated land. Party, soviet, and law enforcement agencies should resolutely combat such an evil. It is necessary to considerably improve the work of selecting, placing, and indoctrinating personnel. The leadership of any section of production, economic, and social-cultural activity should be entrusted only to honest people, who value the trust given to them highly and regard the work entrusted to them with great responsibility.

The complex, multi-level tasks facing the republic demand a further increase in the attention given to strengthening labor discipline. We must

create an environment in collectives where idlers, absentees, and loafers, whose fault it is that losses of work time are still great, are not tolerated and not allow them impunity. We must increase the responsibility of managers of enterprises and farms for the state of labor discipline.

During recent years a number of measures have been carried out in the republic to improve law enforcement work. Internal affairs agencies are being strengthened with personnel. The Kamenskiy, Faleshtskiy, Chadyr-Lungskiy and several other party raykoms are paying considerable attention to problems of the state of discipline and public order. During the last year as a whole not one offense was committed in 300 inhabited localities of the republic.

At the same time, it was stated at the meeting that matters are not like this everywhere, as a result of which we still come across negative behavior including among youth. This is a consequence of shortcomings in the indoctrinational work with juveniles, many of whom are not involved in the circles of artistic and technical creativity and mass defense and sports work. We must strengthen the bonds of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, institutions and organizations with general and vocational-technical schools and improve the work of the councils for assisting the family and the school, the work of the commissions of the ispolkroms of soviets of people's deputies for the affairs of minors and that of the inspectorates of internal affairs agencies.

At the meeting, a great deal of attention was devoted to the problems of ensuring the security of socialist property and the struggle against bribery, speculation, drunkenness, and parasitism. On the basis of a thorough analysis of the state of affairs we must take decisive steps to eliminate the causes and conditions producing such phenomena.

Party and soviet agencies should raise the standards demanded of managers of enterprises, farms, and organizations in implementing party and state decisions directed to ensuring strict order in the protection of the people's property; and in the recording and monitoring of the expenditure of physical assets and in the utmost strengthening of discipline as the bases of instilling a conscious attitude toward work in the citizen and teaching each collective member irreproachable personal behavior.

The meeting's participants emphasized the necessity to improve significantly the political, labor and moral indoctrination of workers. In solving this general state task we must more fully use the authority and indoctrinational resources of the labor collectives whose power is exceptionally great. Comrade K.U. Chernenko stated at the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee: "Accumulated experience confirms that where the rights and resources of labor collectives are used to full capacity, not only are production indicators higher but the moral atmosphere is purer as well..."

The resources of the Soviets of People's Deputies and their ispolkoms should be used better and more effectively in the struggle to strengthen discipline and legality. They must rely more on the general public and must activate the work of commissions, deputy groups, voluntary people's patrols, and comrades' courts in order to achieve exemplary order everywhere.

Law enforcement agencies and their primary party organizations should ensure the timely adoption of measures for every reported offense, steadfastly carrying out Lenin's principle of the inevitability of punishment. It is necessary to fundamentally raise the operational effectiveness and quality of the investigation and judicial review of criminal cases, to eliminate red tape from legal-investigative practice, and more actively carry out aggressive preventive work.

We must also improve the work of trade unions, the komsomol, Peoples Control, and the mass information media in the matter of instilling socialist discipline in the people and in the struggle against antisocial behavior.

Lofty ideological conviction, an activist civic attitude, harmonious development, a creative attitude toward work, and conscious discipline distinguish our Soviet man who grew up and was tempered in the course of the revolutionary struggle and the development of Communism. He builds his life based on the laws of social justice and reason, and good and beauty. It was emphasized at the meeting that we must constantly reinforce and develop these fine traits.

The USSR Procurator-General A.M. Rekunkov delivered a report at the aktiv meeting.

In the resolution adopted on the matter discussed, the participants in the meeting express firm confidence that party, soviet, trade union, and komsomol organizations, law enforcement agencies, and labor collectives will make very effort to fulfill party and state decisions on strengthening discipline, socialist legality, and law and order; will ensure exemplary order in every city, rayon, and inhabited locality; and will meet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Moldavian SSR and the formation of the Communist Party of Moldavia with high production indicators.

12585

CSO: 1800/510

REGIONAL

CLASS ON IMPROVEMENT OF REGIONAL PRESS HELD IN ALMA-ATA

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Oct 84 p 2

[KazTAG [Kazakh News Agency] item: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] At the interrepublic refresher courses for party and Soviet workers at the Alma-Ata Higher Party School, the classes for editors of rayon and city newspapers in Kazakhstan and Kirghizia have ended. The editors studied the vitally important questions of the theory and practice of improving the developed socialist society, economic politics, and the international activities of the CPSU and the Soviet government in the light of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, the subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the principles and conclusions contained in the statements of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

A great amount of attention was devoted to questions of increasing the role of the local press in mobilizing the workers for the carrying out of the plans for the current year and the five-year plan as a whole.

The students listened to statements made by the following persons: Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia [KiCP], A. A. Karypkulov; Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the KaSSR Supreme Soviet, A. P. Plotnikov; department heads, Communist Party of Kazakhstan [KaCP] Central Committee, G. M. Shestakov and L. I. Pingarev; Chairman of Kazsovprof [Kazakh Trade-Unions Council], V. K. Kadyrbayev; First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Komsomol, S. Abdrakhmanov; KaSSR ministers, K. B. Balakhmetov and A. G. Platayev; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA editor, A. A. Ustinov; deputy department heads, KaCP Central Committee, D. R. Bibikov, O. I. Karpukhin, and G. Ye. Yesmukanov; chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, Sh. R. Yeleukenov; chairman of the KaSSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, K. S. Smailov; director of the Information Agency under KaSSR Council of Ministers (KazTAG), Zh. I. Ismagulov; chief of the Main Administration for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press, under KaSSR Council of Ministers, I. Baltagulov; First Deputy Chairman of the KaSSR Committee of People's Control, Zh. Shaymerdenov; Deputy Chairman of KaSSR Gosplan, Zh. A. Abutalipov; authorized agent of the Council for KaSSR Religious Affairs, under USSR Council of Ministers, S. T. Totanov; IZVESTIYA editor for the Capitalist

Countries Department, G. V. Deynichenko; responsible workers in the apparatus of the KaCP Central Committee; scientists; and instructors at the Alma-Ata VPSH [Higher Political School] and the institutions of learning in the city of Alma-Ata.

The practical aspects of journalistic work were discussed by the following persons: deputy editors, S. A. Aktayev (SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN), and Yu. A. Tarakov and V. I. Nabokov (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA); editor of the Alma-Ata Oblast newspaper OGNI ALATAU, N. Kh. Garifullina; and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent G. P. Ivanov.

The students exchanged their experience and became acquainted with the work of the party committees and newspaper editorial offices. A round-table discussion was conducted on the topic "Certain Questions of the Material-Technical Supplying of the Editorial Offices of Rayon Newspapers."

The course students took part in the work of the republic conference of editors of rayon and city newspapers with regard to vitally important questions of increasing the role of the local press in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, the June 1983 Plenum, and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

5075

CSO: 1830/137

REGIONAL

SUBSCRIPTION RATE IN KAZAKHSTAN: ONE OF HIGHEST IN USSR

Alma-Ata PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 9, Sep 84 (signed to press 31 Aug 84)
pp 92-94

[Article: "Newspapers and Magazines for Every Family"]

[Text] I. Pospelov, fitter from Dzhezkazgan, L. Kraynova, equipment operator from Ust-Kamenogorsk, and many other readers have asked for a discussion about next year's subscriptions to newspapers and magazines. We give the floor to M. Yeskarayev, chief of Soyuzpechat', the Administration for Dissemination of the Press, KaSSR Ministry of Communications.

At the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, particular emphasis was placed on the role of the mass information and propaganda media in the communist indoctrination of the workers. In the light of the requirements of the Plenum, it is necessary to improve the quality of the dissemination of the press. Factors that take on special importance are the organization and conducting of subscriptions for newspapers and magazines.

Subscriptions in our republic are conducted by 11 city agencies and 13 rayon agencies, 253 city and rayon branches of Soyuzpechat', and 5193 communication branches. In order to bring the services of Soyuzpechat' closer to the public, 20,064 subscription acceptance stations are in operation every year, of which 9072 are in rural areas.

In addition to the Soyuzpechat' workers and communications personnel, 100,000 public disseminators take part in the subscription. For the most part they are well-trained people taken from the ranks of engineer-technical and medical workers, teachers, agricultural specialists, and party, trade-union, and Komsomol leaders.

Councils for propagandizing and disseminating the periodical press are operating successfully under the party's oblast, city, and rayon committees and at the primary party organizations of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes, sovkhoses, and educational institutions.

One of the best councils in the republic is the council at the party's Kachirskiy Rayon Committee, Pavlodar Oblast. The subscription campaign

begins, as always, with a seminar-conference that is conducted by the rayon committee with the public disseminators of the press, and the managers of the subscription acceptance stations. The results of the conference are published in ZARYA, the rayon newspaper. All the council members give lectures and hold discussions at the field camps and pasture areas in animal husbandry, and participate actively in readers' conferences. At council sessions, there is a discussion of the progress and quality of the subscriptions being accepted. As a result of the purposeful work carried out by the council, the subscription campaign is always conducted in a well-organized manner. In 1984, 66,000 copies of newspapers and magazines were disseminated among the population of the rayon. For every thousand inhabitants of the rayon, there were 1539 copies of the periodical press.

The basic work of propagandizing the periodical press and preparing the subscription documentation for the newspapers and magazines is carried out at the subscription acceptance stations at large-scale enterprises, educational institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes. The constant assistance provided by the party organizations and the public contributes to the successful carrying out of the subscription at the Uralsk Machine Plant. The subscription acceptance station there was created 10 years ago and is considered to be one of the best in the oblast. In every shop at the plant, the party committee approves the social disseminators of the press, among whom there is a rather large number of Communists. A special room is set aside for use as the subscription acceptance station. It is decorated with displays, posters, and placards. A prominent place is given to the most important party documents, sewn volumes of PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA, party magazines, and the necessary methodological literature. Meetings with readers, and seminars and conferences for the disseminators are regularly conducted here. All this has made it possible to achieve a considerable rise in the level of dissemination of party publications.

The day-by-day organizational work of disseminating the press has been bringing positive results. At the present time the republic's population have taken out home-delivery subscriptions for 20.3 million [copies of] newspapers and magazines, with each family receiving an average of 6.7 copies (nationwide average is 6.1 copies). These figures attest to the fact that our republic is one of the highest in the country with regard to the number of readers.

Party-political publications have a large amount of authority among the subscribers. In 1984 approximately 5 million copies of them were disseminated; this constitutes 24.3 percent of the total number of subscription copies printed. There has been a considerable increase in the printing runs of the magazines KOMMUNIST, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, KAZAKHSTAN KOMMUNISI, PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' KAZAKHSTANA, and others.

Subscription for the current year proceeded actively among the rural population: approximately 10 million copies of newspapers and magazines were disseminated there. This constitutes 103.8 percent as compared with the January 1983 level.

The 1985 subscription campaign was preceded by careful preparation that was carried out by Soyuzpechat' workers. In the outlying areas, on recommendation of the party committees, a list of public disseminators of the press was approved. The Soyuzpechat' Administration for the Dissemination of the Press, jointly with the Main Administration of Postal Communication, developed a Plan for Measures for Preparing for and Conducting the 1985 Subscription Campaign, which was approved by the minister of communications and which was sent out in plenty of time to all Soyuzpechat' agencies and branches, post offices, and communications centers in the republic.

All the Soyuzpechat' enterprises, communications branches, and subscription acceptance stations have been provided with subscription forms, catalogues, and advertising materials.

The acceptance of 1985 subscriptions for newspapers and magazines is being carried out until 1 November 1984. The formalization of departmental subscriptions is being carried out until 31 August.

In the interests of the subscribers, it is planned to carry out the further improvement of the quality of providing the public with periodical publications and the conducting of the 1985 subscription campaign at a high political and organizational level. In particular, as in past years, it will be a practice to use the collective form of disseminating periodical publications, and to allow subscriptions with an interruption for part of the subscription period. A large amount of attention is being devoted to providing service for Heroes of the Soviet Union, Heroes of Socialist Labor, disabled war veterans, recipients of the Order of Glory and the Order of Labor Glory, 3rd Degree, recipients of personally designated pensions at the union and republic level, teachers (instructors), and production-instruction experts at general-educational schools and vocational-and-technical educational institutions.

The republic's population are also offered the services of Soyuzpechat' through a well-branched retail system: the republic operates 52 stores, 2019 kiosks, and 4045 communications branches, of which 3542 are in rural localities, and also 659 semiautomatic machines for the sale of newspapers.

The successful fulfillment of the planned assignments for retail dissemination and the improvement of the sale of the press through the trade network is promoted by the organization and introduction of a dispatcher service and the advanced experience of the best enterprises in the republic. The workers in retail dissemination are confronted by important tasks: the guaranteeing of the complete sale of the newspapers and magazines, and the preclusion of any instances of writing them off without justification.

A detrimental effect upon the providing of prompt Soyuzpechat' services to the public is exerted by the tardiness in issuance of the newspapers and the supplying of taxis, as a result of which the schedule for delivering the press to the retail network is disrupted. In the final analysis, some of the newspapers are written off.

In order to improve the quality of the services provided to the population in our republic, during the current year alone the following joint orders were issued: jointly with the branches of railroads of Kazakhstan, "Measures for Improving the Services Provided by Soyuzpechat' to Passengers in Rail Transportation"; with KaSSR Ministry of Public Health, "Measures for Improving the Services Provided by Sotyuzpechat' to Persons Undergoing Treatment at the Republic's Therapeutic Institutions"; and with the Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services, "Measures for Improving the Services Provided by Soyuzpechat' to Citizens Residing in the Republic's Hotels."

The work performed by Soyuzpechat' workers is complicated and involves a large amount of responsibility to the reader public. That is why we are required to carry out more precise, better-organized work, and to be on a constant lookout for reserves for improving our activities.

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CSO: 1830/137

REGIONAL

MORE APPLICANTS THAN SPACE IN UZBEK PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTES

Tashkent OQITUVCHILAR GAZETASI in Uzbek 1 Aug 84, p 3.

["Able Youths into Higher Schools!"]

[Excerpt] This year 7,800 individuals were accepted into the day departments of pedagogical higher education institutions under the republic Ministry of Education; 11,700 people were accepted into day departments of the secondary pedagogical education institutions. Pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR and Ukraine accepted 900 students. This is almost double last year's indicator. Volgograd, Gorky, Tambov, Vladimir, Kirov and Poltava pedagogical institutes have also begun to prepare teachers for our republic. There were applications from over 1,300 youths wishing to enter pedagogical institutes of the RSFSR and Ukraine.

There were more than 16,500 applications to the republic pedagogical higher educational institutions. This is quite a bit more than last year. Among the applicants, those who had returned from service in the ranks of the Soviet Army comprise a particularly large number.

It is good news to report that there were nearly 4,000 applications from those wanting to be teachers for 1,300 places in Tashkent State Pedagogical Institute imeni Nizami, over 1,300 for the 650 places at the Institute of Russian Language and Literature, over 1,000 for the 375 places at Andizhan State Pedagogical Institute and over 700 for the 325 places at Khorezm State Pedagogical Institute. However, because the matters of career selection were not organized well in some higher pedagogical education institutions, there were very few applications. For example, it is regrettable that for the planned 375 places at Tashkent Oblast Pedagogical Institute there were about 500 applications, for the 425 places at Dzhizak State Pedagogical Institute there were about 500 applications, for the 500 places in Karshi State Pedagogical Institute over 600 applications, for the 425 places in Syr-Darya Pedagogical Institute 650 applications, for the 350 places at Termez Pedagogical Institute 570 applications, and for the 775 places in Fergana Pedagogical Institute about 1,000 applications. These facts demonstrate that the kollektivs of these higher educational institutions did not establish firm ties with the schools and did not conduct vocational guidance work as would be desired.

CSO: 1836/416

REGIONAL

MOSCOW TV SPOTLIGHTS GERMANS IN KAZAKHSTAN

OW120111 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0445 GMT on 8 December carries the 50-minute documentary film, "Our Motherland Is Here," made by the "Kazakhtelefilm" studio and devoted to Germans living in Kazakhstan. Video shows personnel of Alma-Ata radio station broadcasting program in German for people of German descent, cutting to shots of announcer who says; "My name is Nina Wagner. I am a Kazakh radio announcer, and I broadcast in German every day. We have almost 1 million listeners, Germans living on the territory of our republic. This film is about my fellow-countrymen, German people of German nationality whose motherland has become Kazakhstan."

After showing children at German language lessons and then singing a song in German, video shows Bogdan Berger, a German, director of "Engels" dairy sovkhos in Ulyanovskiy Rayon, Karaganda Oblast, said: "We were recently visited by a foreign correspondent, and when he entered my office he asked me the following question: do you feel you are a German here? Whom can I be? My father was German, my mother was German; as they say you cannot choose your mother, so you cannot choose your language. I am a German. And he asked where it shows. Do you speak in German in your office? And I said, naturally, I speak several languages, depending on who comes in. If he is a German, then in German, if a Kazakh, then in Kazakh, if a Russian, then in Russian. It is no secret that there are people who know three, four, and five languages. This is our pride. And this shows that in our country everything is possible for the working man. In this case it is a good example. We have people of over 15 nationalities working at the sovkhos. And we all live in a united Soviet family." Video then shows Nataliya Gellert, who is a German born in Kazakhstan, a leading agricultural machine operator, and a USSR Supreme soviet deputy, at work in the fields, in her office, and at home with her family who speak three languages--German, Russian and Kazakh.

Video then shows (Burbakh), director of "Krasnoyarskiy" Sovkhoz speaking about his 28 years of work at the sovkhos located in Tselinograd Oblast; followed by shots of E. F. Gossen, deputy chairman of the eastern branch of the Vaskhnil Academy speaking about the reclamation of virgin lands and grain production in Kazakhstan.

After showing German managers and workers at various enterprises, video shows the Rayner couple, Yelizaveta and Vladimir, with the narrator saying "For 2 years the Rayner couple, Yelizaveta and Vladimir, searched for the promised

paradise in the so-called land of their ancestors, after they believed Western radio voices." Video cuts to shots of Vladimir Rayner saying: "When you arrive in that country, you see many advertisements, and everything is beautiful. That is the superficial impression. When you go deeper, you begin to feel that many things are not as they appear to be. Everyone there lives for himself, as if in a den, and neighbors do not visit each other. We did not like the attitude of people towards others. For instance, we traveled from Frankfurt am Main by bus to c camp. The bus was full, there were children, and the children were very thirsty. The distance is approximately 300 km and for some reason or other no drinks were given to the children during the trip. At the same time the children saw the driver and the accompanying person had something to drink. We had a few apples from Alma-Ata, and in order to calm the children we split the apples between them because it is customary with us to offer something to crying children whether they are somebody else's or yours."

Yelizaveta Rayner is shown saying: "Small children must not be let out to walk alone in the street. They must be accompanied by parents or older ones because child-stealing is often practiced there. They tempt them with candies, all kinds of pictures, get them into the car, and drive away."

Vladimir Rayner then says: "We have a son and a big daughter, and we were very afraid for them. Because the son and the daughter completed their 10-year education here, they were looked at as aliens. They could not enter higher education establishments. And if you are admitted to a higher education establishment, you have to pay a large amount of money or if you do not pay you will have to repay the grant later. And again after completing the institute, one is not sure he will get a job somewhere. During the two years there I could not find a job."

Yelizaveta Rayner says: "All our family is very happy and glad that we have returned." Vladimir Rayner adds: "My wife cannot fully express her opinion. The joy or rather the experiences drive her to tears when she remembers how we spent those two years." Yelizaveta Rayner concludes: "May gets used to anything. It could have been possible to get used to it and live there. But our motherland is here."

Video then shows a truck driver saying that he and his wife made a mistake when they went and live abroad for 6 months and that he knows that their motherland is "here." Video shows German speaking about equality and absence of discrimination. Shots follow of the head of the German section of the writers' center in Kazakhstan speaking about the publication of German, Kazakh, and other writers' works in the German language; the German-language newspaper "FREUNDSCHAFT" published in Alma-Ata; a performance in progress and stage manager E. Schmidt being interviewed at the German drama theater; senior sport coach (Eyrikh) being interviewed; a German folklore group performing; (Voss), associate member of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences addressing an audience in Kazakh, German, and then Russian. After showing Germans, deputies of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet are shown attending a session; A. G. Braun, deputy chairman of Tselinograd Oblispolkom speaks about the Soviet motherland; and announcer Wagner ends with some statistics concerning Germans living in Kazakhstan.

REGIONAL

UZBEK ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION ON RELIGION, NEW CUSTOMS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI in Uzbek 31 August 1984 carries on p 5 a 3,400-word article titled "For a Beautiful Life." The article consists of a roundtable discussion on "questions of developing and introducing into the lives of toilers new customs and of strengthening the struggle against survivals of the past." The following individuals participated in the discussion: People's Writers of the UzSSR Rahmat Fayziy and Hamid Ghulom, Dr of Philological Sciences Aziz Qayumov, Dr of Historical Sciences Karim Shoniyozov, Dr of Philosophical Sciences Mahmudjon Nurmativ, Deputy Chief Editor of OZBEKISTON ADABIYOTI VA SAN'ATI Ibrohim Ghafurov and newspaper department chairman Abduqahhor Ibrohimov. The introduction to the discussion notes that "Life itself requires that we further increase attention to the ideological struggle and attack more stridently the survivals of the past."

K. Shoniyozov says that every era and society has had its own ceremonies and customs. Over the ages the most beautiful ones are preserved. Some ancient traditional holidays, such as Navroz bayrami, Lola sayli, Qovun sayli and Hosil bayrami today have acquired a new socialist content."

H. Ghulom reports that "this spring a standing commission on developing new Soviet customs and ceremonies and introducing them into the lives of toilers was created under the republic Writers Union. As chairman of this commission I must state that such things are improving work in spreading socialist customs is our urgent tasks."

At one point the discussion turns to the role of literary works in discouraging religious practices and encouraging new ones. A. Ibrohimov says that classic works should be wisely used in this area. New works discouraging religion also need to be created. "This is because today's religious believers, waverers, neutral people and atheists are different. When they see themselves on the screen or stage or on the pages of books the influence is very strong. The strength of a negative phenomenon which is laughed at is diminished and the danger it poses is lessened."

H. Ghulom continues: "There are those in our midst who blindly follow religious customs. There are fraudulent healers [tabiblar], those who heal with magical prayers and dutorchi pari-otinlar [women who sing incantations while playing the dutar]. When someone dies, there are garis [Koran readers].

Many of them are semi-literate people who recite verses they themselves don't understand in exchange for money; people who are themselves members of the intelligentsia and are learned people pay heed to them and follow them and listen to them. This is a blind habit turning into a custom. Some of the old and 'new' survivals of our life are related to weddings. There are quite a few newlywed couples who have the ZAGS registration in the 'House of Happiness' and then go to the mosque to recite the pikah [Muslim wedding pact]. Who heeds this double talk and double expense? Why? Lavish weddings and excessive desires make life difficult for simple honest folk. It is necessary to put an end to useless customs such as receiving kalyam and giving of large dowries. It is no secret that both professional artists and amateurs carried away in the pursuit of easy money for their playing take part in weddings. Of course weddings and other family ceremonies cannot be held without music and song. We have not even given any thought to [trying to] restrict this. But we cannot be indifferent to the song repertoire sung at weddings. Shameless, senseless, religious-mystical, 'open-your-pocket' repertoire consisting of empty counsel cannot be allowed. Beautiful songs must ring out at weddings which are approved by creative organizations, which give audiences esthetic pleasures, and which have a serious content."

I. Ghafurov: "Hamid Ubaydullayevich, what kind of new customs would you recommend to introduce at times of mourning?"

H. Ghulom: "Me? I would recommend talking about the good qualities of the deceased before going and upon return from mozarbosh [?the cemetery]."

A. Gayumov adds the suggestion that appropriate poems about parents, friends or children (eg., Mirtemir's ode "Ona" [Mother]) be read.

R. Fayziy reports that he considers progress with regard to weddings: ZAGS registration, wedding celebration and nikah ceremonies are being held on the same day. The amount of trouble and expense is consequently lessened.

M. Nurmatov notes that "there are various views towards customs and ceremonies among scholars of the world. Among bourgeois scholars one also encounters those who say it is necessary to resurrect customs and ceremonies which were dominant in primitive societies. This is not possible; it reflects a world view expressing hopelessness towards the future and apprehension about what is to come." Nurmatov also speaks of the importance of distinguishing between national and religious customs.

Fayziy responds to this saying that this is the most complex point of the whole discussion. Nurmatov continues: "It must be clearly defined what is national quality and what is religious quality. The national customs of the Uzbek people are very ancient; they have a history of many thousands of years. As soon as a person is born he encounters customs and he also encounters customs throughout life."

K. Shoniyoza then comments: "At an ethnographer I can say that many customs are linked to birth, marriage and death. There are also a lot of ceremonies linked to natural phenomena."

A. Gayumov: "Such problems concern all of society. Foremost peoples who say 'Let's get rid of bad customs' run into obstacles. Recently two members of the intelligentsia from Andizhan came to see me and ask for help. As I learned, an article of theirs had appeared in the Andizhan Oblast newspaper KOMMUNIST saying it was not necessary to hold memorials requiring too much effort in memory of a person on such occasions as the 7th, 20th and 40th days after death; it called such memorials superstitious. Some superstitious people persecuted them. With the participation of the newspaper SOVET OZBEKISTONI truth won out and they were calmed down. As is known, there are social councils on introducing new Soviet customs and ceremonies into life and reinforcing the struggle against survival of the past under all oblast party committees, and there are also such councils in every rayon. The newspaper TOSHKENT HAGIGATI regularly illuminates the good measures conducted by the social council under the Tashkent Oblast Party Committee. But it must be admitted that we have little influence on family ceremonies such as weddings and memorials, and that we have just about no specific recommendations. Consequently our agitational-propaganda work in the area of customs has no consequence. Village soviets and mahalla committees remain neutral and, what should I call it, in indiscriminate places there thrive superstitious customs and lavish spending.

Shoniyozov recounts something he witnessed in Bukhara Oblast. "One of the head doctors held a wedding celebration and offered his guests 200 crates of vodka. When I told him, 'What was the need for so much vodka; you're a doctor and, after all, vodka is harmful to health,' he responded 'In exchange 200 sheep came as wedding gifts.' Look at what a doctor with a higher education has to say!"

Shoniyozov cautions that survivals of the past, in particular religious ones, display great vitality. "There are manifestations of religious rites and superstition in places where agitation and propaganda work and atheist propaganda is weak. A new spring appeared in the Kyzylkum Desert. A couple of freeloaders set up a tent near the spring, declared it a holy spring and turned it into a site for religious pilgrimage; every Thursday pilgrims would come, slaughter sheep and drink from the spring water. Society must put an end to this."

M. Nurmatov: "These are minor transitory cases. Citing these does not mean that observance of religious ceremonies is on the rise. In particular, those performing religious ceremonies are like a drop in a river compared to those participating in holidays and ceremonies for the whole people."

Returning to literary matters, H. Ghulom notes that religious terms are sometimes used in belles-lettres. R. Fayziy continues, "This occurs in the creative work of some young authors. Recently, I read a short story. The author must be about 25-30 years old. The work's heroes are a young man and a young woman. The events take place in a city garden around an area for dancing; right away the characters use inappropriate religious words in their speech, but they themselves don't understand the meaning. I think the writer himself doesn't fully understand them either."

H. Ghulom: "The editors of our publishing houses and workers of newspapers and journals must approach manuscripts responsibly in order to prevent such occurrences. Also, we should be serious in the discussion of works in manuscript form, and be demanding towards authors."

A. Qayumov: "I had another proposal: organization of a scientific center studying the people's way of life and recommending new customs and ceremonies. Now there is our Academy's Institute of History working on ethnography, Language & Literature and Manuscript Institutes working on oral folk creations, and an Art Studies Institute working on applied folk art. It would be good to bring scholars of these fields together in one place. Such scientific centers are conducting productive activity in certain fraternal republics."

CSO: 1836/417

REGIONAL

NEW TV RELAY TOWER IN NAVOI, UZBEKISTAN

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 November 1984 carries on page 4 an 80-word announcement titled "A TV Tower Is Being Built" describing plans to commission in 1985 a new 250-meter high TV relay tower, the second tallest in the republic of Uzbekistan, which will serve the Navoi, Kanimekh, Kyzyltepa, Navbakhorsk, and Khatyrchi rayons with color broadcasts over three channels. The tower will be built with consideration of the seismic characteristics of the region.

UKRAINIAN RAYON OFFICIALS EXPELLED FROM PARTY

[Editorial Report] Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 20 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 250-word article by Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee secretary A. Titarenko entitled "'Berezhnians Rooms.'" The article, published under the rubric "After a Report by 'SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'," notes the official response of the party control commission, Organizational Party Work Department, and administrative organs of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to reports of abuses by officials in Berezhnianskiy Rayon, Ternopol Oblast. Reports of unlawful distribution of plots of land, theft of building materials, and abuses in the purchase of homes in the city of Berezhnians were substantiated by investigating officials. As a result, T.K. Volynets, chairman of the Berezhnians rayispolkom, and M.I. Reshetnik and I.M. Potuba, kolkhoz chairmen, were expelled from the CPSU. A.Ye. Oleksyuk, first secretary of the Berezhnians raykom, received a severe reprimand, as did rayon prosecutor M.V. Ivanchuk and the head of the oblispolkom department of construction and architecture, V.P. Oleksyuk. Obkom secretaries Yu.V. Semenov and M.V. Sokolov were criticized for negligence in the struggle against construction abuses. Criminal proceedings are underway in several of the cases examined, Titarenko concludes.

CSO: 1800/89

REGIONAL

LATVIAN TRANSPORT COMPANY TAKES DRASTIC ANTI-ALCOHOL ACTION

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 16 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 200-word article by LatINFORM correspondent M. Nizinskaya entitled "Sobriety Is the Norm." The article describes the drastic measures taken at the Rezeknenskiy Rayon Transport Association to prevent accidents by drunk drivers. These measures include medical checks of drivers on the way out and on return from each assignment and the posting of watchmen to prevent drinking in association vehicles after hours. A worker found to be in violation of the strict sobriety rules is automatically suspended without pay for a day, which also counts against his vacation and deprives him of any possible monthly bonuses. The association management has found this policy to be highly successful, as evidenced by the fact that there have been no accidents at all involving association drivers this year.

CSO: 1800/87

END